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PICTORIAL REVIEW

WM. McDOWELL, EDITOR

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Fashion Chat
By Comtesse Chiffon

A TAILOR gown of light silk, trimmed with lace, is certainly rather bizarre, but at the same time it is thoroughly in keeping with the general trend of end of the century doings.

A woman who joins refinement and taste to her beauty is such a delight that one cannot help admiring whatever she decides to wear, without blaming her for the eccentricities which mark her daily course. This course has wisdom in it, because, however odd a style may be in its inception, it is sure to acquire grace and beauty after a very short period, by some transformation or change. This was the case with light colored boas. When first they made their appearance every one exclaimed at the want of taste; this light tint quarrelling with the colors of hat or dress; the effect on the complexion, too, was deplorable. And was coquettish woman satisfied with the first crude production? Far from it; she sought and found a tinted cloud in which the delicate skin shone with renewed lustre. The keynote of the modern costume is harmony—a harmony of tone and tissues, which almost reaches the plane of art and penetrates the imagination with its subtle power.

Very dainty capes are made of étamine, veiling and other light materials, and these are covered with heavy lace, the edges being trimmed with double rows of accordion plaited ruffling of mousseline de soie or crêpe-de-Chine. For elderly women they are cut with shoulders and back fitting quite snugly, the fronts being shaped and trimmed with ruchings. The fichu style is perhaps the most popular for very light wraps intended more for ornament than for use. In fact, the fichu is popular for all manner of things, trimming alike the most elaborate afternoon gowns and the simplest lawn and dimity wrappers.

For dressy costumes crêpe-de-Chine is one of the most popular materials, and its clinging beauty well deserves this distinction. Everything transparent is much favored, and one of the handsomest fabrics on exhibition is to be seen at Messrs. James McCreery's. It is a gray net on which are embroidered heavy roses united by conventional vines. All the embroidery is done in dull silver spangles, the hearts of the flowers and other points being picked out by bright steel points.

The most popular summer jacket is the bolero or Eton, cut with or without revers, more often without, and lined in black, white and colors. Many of these jackets are elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbons and buckles; the plainer are more serviceable; they are principally of tucked taffetas, and have the edges bound with stitched bands of cloth or silk. Some have a tiny vest edge showing down the front.

It is the finishing touches that mark the toilette of the woman of today as being thoroughly up to date, and incidentally these are a very expensive portion of the whole. Among the latest things are the four-in-hand tie clasps. These are made to slip over the knot, and are of all metals, cut steel, gold and silver with precious stones, gun metal, dull gold, etc. Every variety possible is utilized with good effect. Still newer are the half-inch collars of leather, in black, white and tan, with many little clasps along their length or studded with diminutive pansies, violets, marguerites, etc. These are to be worn over colored stocks at their lower edge.

Belts now have a handsome ornament behind, sometimes a jewelled serpent, sometimes a flower and leaf, again some conventional design. The idea seems to be to let these ornaments hold the belt spread wide at the back. Where the waist is desired snug the belt is arranged in small folds and fastened in front by a narrow clasp.

The long chains which throughout the winter supported the gold and silver change purses are now utilized for the fan and for a tiny vial of cologne, with which the face may be refreshed during a shopping tour. The chatelaine supplements this by a golden walnut containing a bit of a puff, a little powder, and even a small looking-glass, the last named far too small to be of any use.

The millinery of the season fittingly accompanies the dresses. The shapes most favored are large and are of fancy straws, Neapolitan horse hair and leghorn, and made up coverings on wire frames. Flowers are the main trimming and roses the principal flower. The tones in use this season are unrivaled for beauty, and the shadings to be obtained are as rich as any Nature originally furnished for models.

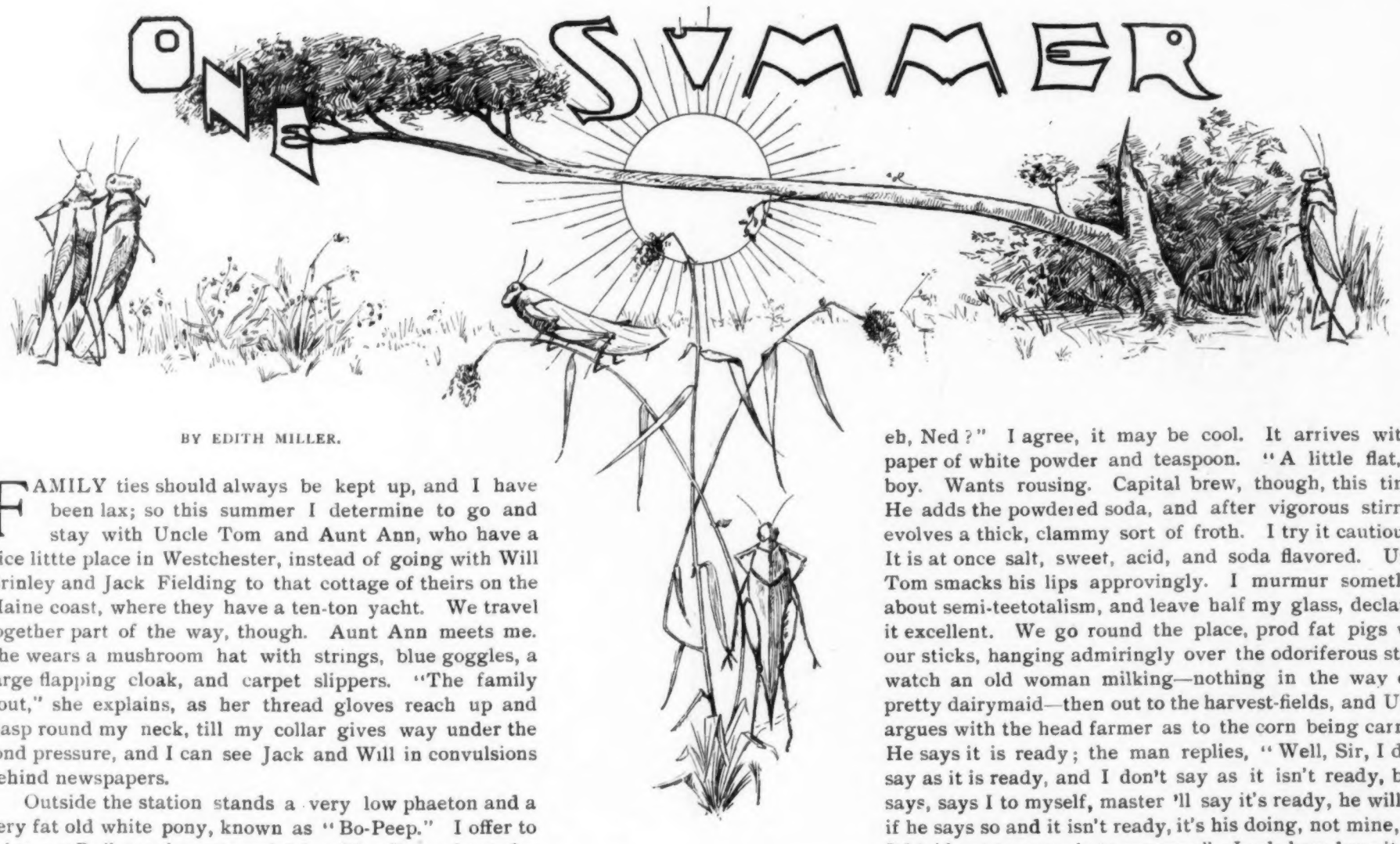
The golf bonnet has become a marvel of beauty. From a plain sunbonnet it is now a thing of boundless brim, shaped away at the sides and trimmed by ruchings at the edge and rosettes of mousseline.

This summer's parasols are dreams of elegance. Many are of white crêpe-de-Chine, painted with Louis XV. garlands of pompon roses, mixed with foliage and incrustations of lace; others are of foulard matching the gown with which they are worn, and are trimmed with insertions of Duchesse lace. The latest touch is a large bow of No. 9 velvet at the very edge of the parasol. Some of the very newest are of narrow white taffetas ribbons, alternating with black gauze of the same width and running lengthwise of the parasol. The edge is finished with a bias band of pale blue taffetas with three gold galloons coquettishly fastened to it. The idea is entirely new, and can be carried out in the various tones of the costume. The en-tout-cas are of heavy silk and have three bias bands of mousseline de soie on the edge.

The handles of parasols are not as fancy as in previous years; lacquer is now considered common and rough handles prevail, the natural wood being enriched by bands of gold, silver or enamel running lengthwise of the stick at irregular intervals. The large balls and crooks of many seasons past have been revived; a diamond monogram on an inlaid silver handle is quite the thing. An exquisite parasol seen recently at Lord & Taylor's was of guipure d'art bordered by several rows of small mousseline de soie ruffles. At the handle was the head of a young eagle.

The shirt-waist is, of course, as popular as ever for summer wear, but its utility is no longer so universal a characteristic as in former years. Even the most ordinary specimens are very elaborate, and it seems admitted that white is to be preferred above all other colors for this handy garment. The yoke is conspicuously absent, even as the stiff cuff, but yoke effects are produced by groups of plaitings, tuckings and cordings, and by making one portion of the waist of one material and the balance of another. The introduction of insertions is also used to produce sham yokes. Sailor collars are used as much on wash waists as on silk and mousseline articles. The surplice effect has found its way to these waists, and the inner portion, which would otherwise be open, is generally made of some contrasting material; white, if the waist be colored, and tucking or embroidery if the waist be white. Sheer fabrics prevail for these garments above all others, and masses of insertions make the shirt-waist almost as transparent as veiling.

ONE SUMMER



BY EDITH MILLER.

FAMILY ties should always be kept up, and I have been lax; so this summer I determine to go and stay with Uncle Tom and Aunt Ann, who have a nice littte place in Westchester, instead of going with Will Brinley and Jack Fielding to that cottage of theirs on the Maine coast, where they have a ten-ton yacht. We travel together part of the way, though. Aunt Ann meets me. She wears a mushroom hat with strings, blue goggles, a large flapping cloak, and carpet slippers. "The family gout," she explains, as her thread gloves reach up and clasp round my neck, till my collar gives way under the fond pressure, and I can see Jack and Will in convulsions behind newspapers.

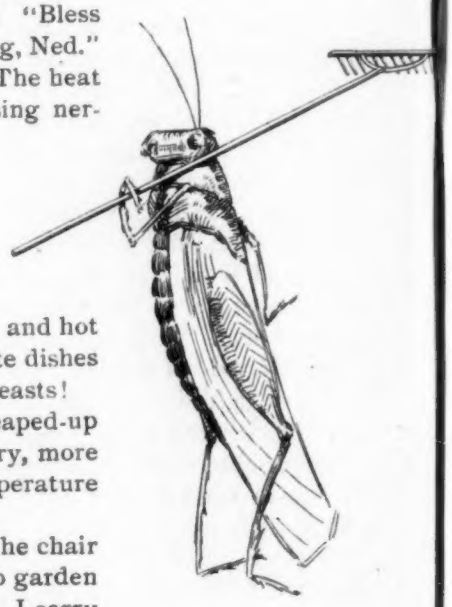
Outside the station stands a very low phaeton and a very fat old white pony, known as "Bo-Peep." I offer to drive. "Bo" requires "special handling," so Aunt declines, and with a rein in each hand, abjures me to hurry, as "'Bo' is so spirited. John, the expressman, will bring my things." I get in, Auntie says, "Tchik, tchik, 'Bo,'" but the spirited stead only lashes a fly. "Tchik, tchik, naughty girl, then. Must I whip you?" The porter and two small boys grin. The whip is flourished, and scares one fly, which resettles immediately. Aunt gives a tug. No effect. Fumbles for whip, which she had dropped. Suddenly, for no obvious cause, "Bo-Peep" tosses her head and is off at a heavy, podgy gallop. Aunt Ann's hat flies back, revealing a tight linen skull cap. She screams, but keeps a tight clutch on the reins, in spite of all my efforts to take them. The dust is at least six inches thick; we are smothered as "Bo" flounders on. We pass a tandem, driven by a very smart girl; she and her friends laugh. A handsome barouche comes towards us, preceded by some pigs; "Bo" plunges into their midst. One runs between her legs, and she falls on to the fattest one, whose squeals are only matched by Aunt Ann's and the drover's strong language is the bass accompaniment.

Barouche and tandem come up. Occupants offer sympathy, I am grimed with dust, my face is crimson, and back collar-stud has burst in the effort of pulling that confounded brute off the pig; but I have to be introduced, and see suppressed amusement in every face. Finally we go on, and come to Uncle's home, a pleasant-looking, well-kept little place, and the coolness and freshness after New York are quite tempting.

Out bustles Uncle; he is short and fat. "How de do, dear boy? Glad to see you. Find me busy as usual, very busy." He has a crochet tidy caught on his back button, his glasses on his forehead, hair rumpled, waistcoat unbuttoned, eyes half-open, and silk handkerchief, which he forgot to remove, on his head; but he wakes up now, and at once proposes a look round the place. I am hot and thirsty, longing for a cup of tea, or better still, something cold and effervescent in a long tumbler.

Auntie suggests that new milk warm from the cow is always such a treat to New Yorkers, unless I would fancy her barley-water, an awful glutinous-looking compound. Uncle pooh-poohs her suggestion. "Nonsense, my dear. A glass of home-brewed porter, now, eh, Ned?" I agree, it may be cool. It arrives with a paper of white powder and teaspoon. "A little flat, my boy. Wants rousing. Capital brew, though, this time." He adds the powdered soda, and after vigorous stirring, evolves a thick, clammy sort of froth. I try it cautiously. It is at once salt, sweet, acid, and soda flavored. Uncle Tom smacks his lips approvingly. I murmur something about semi-teetotalism, and leave half my glass, declaring it excellent. We go round the place, prod fat pigs with our sticks, hanging admiringly over the odoriferous styes, watch an old woman milking—nothing in the way of a pretty dairymaid—then out to the harvest-fields, and Uncle argues with the head farmer as to the corn being carried. He says it is ready; the man replies, "Well, Sir, I don't say as it is ready, and I don't say as it isn't ready, but I says, says I to myself, master 'll say it's ready, he will; so if he says so and it isn't ready, it's his doing, not mine, and I'd laid out to carry it to-morrow." I ask how long it will take to carry, by way of seeming interested. "Depends on the number of carts, and carts depends on horses, and horses on men to drive 'em. So you see, Sir, it all depends the one on the other."

Just then the bell clangs in the distance. "Bless me, the quarter bell! Come along, come along, Ned." Away trots Uncle at a good round pace. The heat is awful; we arrive panting. Aunt is fussing nervously, cook has a temper, so we hurry to dinner after the briefest possible delay.



The dining-room is low-pitched, the sun full on the windows; it is only six o'clock. We dine on codfish, huge joint of boiled beef, fat goose, roly-poly pudding, and hot apple-tart, which were, it seems, the favorite dishes of my tender years. School boys are little beasts!

Auntie adds tit-bits to my already heaped-up plate. Uncle presses strong brown sherry, more porter, and fruity old port on me; the temperature rivals a Turkish bath.

At last we emerge. Uncle returns to the chair with the crochet tidy, but Aunt proceeds to garden energetically, and I help her. I carry heavy cans of appallingly smelling manure-water to roses and other pet plants (I shall never like buttonholes again), we hunt for snails, slugs, and caterpillars; the heat is still oppressive, and stooping after such a dinner is trying.

Jack and Will are probably enjoying a sea breeze in cool flannels, and will have an hour's sail, very likely, by moonlight later.

Aunt keeps up a flow of talk in this wise:

"You know Sarah, don't you, Ned? Not Tillie's Sarah, you know, nor Sadie, as I call Annie's Sarah, but your other cousin Sarah—the one that married a lawyer, and lives in Yonkers, or is it Harlem? But you must know?" I plead ignorance. Aunt is surprised. She thought, as we both were New Yorkers we must be intimate, but goes on, "Well, she has three children, or is it four? and they are comfortably off, and so this year they have gone to Cape May for a month." Many similarly thrilling family details follow, till we go to tea, quite a meal—urn, seed-cake, gingerbread (another of my youthful joys), bread-and-butter. Then the old couple look knowingly at each other.

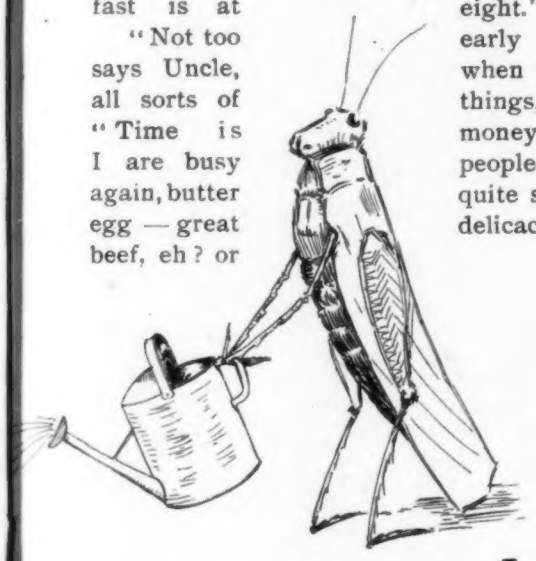
"Tired, eh, Ann? Not too tired, eh? Come along, then. This is

our little excitement, Ned. Come along, we will go down to the crooked ash stile and see the Empire Express pass." So we walk, or rather toddle, to wait at a spot about a quarter of a mile from the line, and when the great sight is over, return and play dummy whist, with curtained windows, till bedtime.

My portmanteau has not come, so I have one of Uncle Tom's night garments—I am just six feet, so it is inadequate in length—and subside into a feather bed. It smothers me, and the heat seems to act as a forcing frame to innumerable bites of ants, harvest bugs, gnats, midges. I am driven nearly wild. Hour after hour strikes on a wheezy clock somewhere. Dawn is breaking. Thank goodness, I am really sleepy at last—yes—sleepy. I slumber, and suddenly wake with a start. What is the horrid croak? On my window-sill are perched some guinea-fowls which call unceasingly with a rasping, shrill note. I oust them, and, after returning twice, they settle on a tree just below, and redouble their noise. Then cocks crow, cattle bellow. If this is the peace of the country, give me a New York street.

Once more I doze, but am awakened, "Your hot water, Sir; breakfast is at eight."

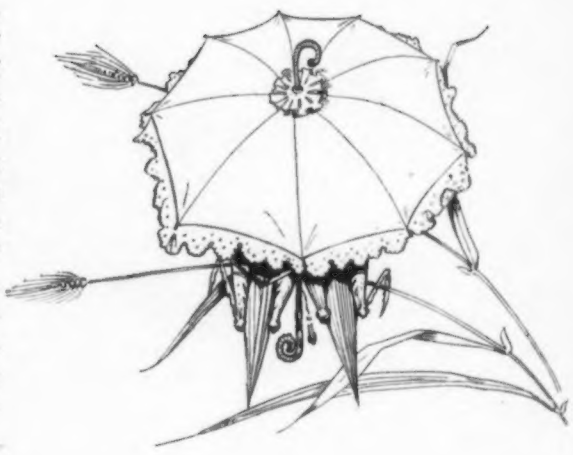
"Not too early for you, eh, Ned?" says Uncle, when I got down, having had to borrow all sorts of things, including a kind of Gladstone collar. "Time is money, my boy—time is money. Auntie and I are busy people—very busy, eh, Auntie? Very hot again, butter quite soft; have a mutton chop or a goose egg — great delicacy in a goose's egg—or some cold beef, eh? or all three?"



After breakfast, Aunt goes to cook and orders dinner, that is, she gives her ideas. Cook, a retainer of twenty-five years' standing, contradicts them all, and states her plans; they argue, Aunt gives in, and looks for her keys. They are mislaid daily, and as cook takes out what she likes are of no practical use. Then Aunt goes round with Jane, a new-comer of about ten years' only. They give chase to moths, or a possible bluebottle; it is always safe to bet on the insect. Auntie comes down panting, seeks her knitting-basket, and unravels a long piece, which she reknits. Gradually her head droops, and she goes to sleep.

Uncle trots round the place. We again prod pigs, evidently part of the porcine culture, and argue with the farmer, who also, like cook, takes his own way. Then it is time for second post. Uncle is off at full speed. "Maybe important letters, you know, eh, my boy?" He gets two circulars, a bill for seventy cents, and the local newspaper, which condenses the news of the world into ten lines, and is full, otherwise, of reports of petty sessions, parish council meetings, and wordy warfare of local trifles. Uncle settles down to enjoy it, and he, too, goes to sleep. They slumber till Jane rings the lunch-bell, and then mutually congratulate each other on the work got through in their nice long morning.

My portmanteau has not come, and I am still wearing the Gladstone collar, when, horror of horrors! up dashes the tandem, and the pretty girls run gaily in unannounced, to inquire if Auntie is the worse for her accident. I am introduced again as our New York nephew who has left his fashionable life to visit the old folks. Two pairs of saucy eyes glance mischievously at that—collar. The owners are smart, well-turned-out girls, one dark, one fair. I should like to be bright, witty, amusing, but who could be when he is wearing such a collar? Wish I had gone with Jack and Will. How blue that girl's eyes are! and the other has a lovely skin. They chatter away. Auntie must come to their garden-party, got up in such a hurry, and I am, of course, included, and as for Uncle, oh! says Blue-eyes, she knows where to find him, and flies off to his study, where she may be heard proclaiming that he owes her a pair of gloves—age has privileges.



Uncle is dragged in, laughing, and protesting that he is too busy for parties, and will pay two pairs of gloves as forfeit.

"Take Ned as a substitute, my dear child, eh? He is up to the last thing, chit-chat, news, fashions, eh, eh?"

"I am afraid he will look down upon us," says Blue-eyes, demurely. "In the country one gets so behindhand as to the newest ideas. We have not even seen the last novelty in veils, gloves, ties or collars." Her companion gives her a reproving glance, and says—

"Oh, what do you think we found yesterday? That dreadful old John was overcome with what he called heat, and let lots of things fall out of his cart all along the road. We picked up a number, and took some to their owners, but some we have still."

"The old sinner! He shall be fined," fumes Uncle. "That accounts for your things not turning up, eh, Ned? This must be the owner of your lost property, girls." "He may be," says Blue-eyes, gravely. "Have you missed a pail of lard and a baby's bottle, Mr. Evans? I hope the loss was not inconvenient."

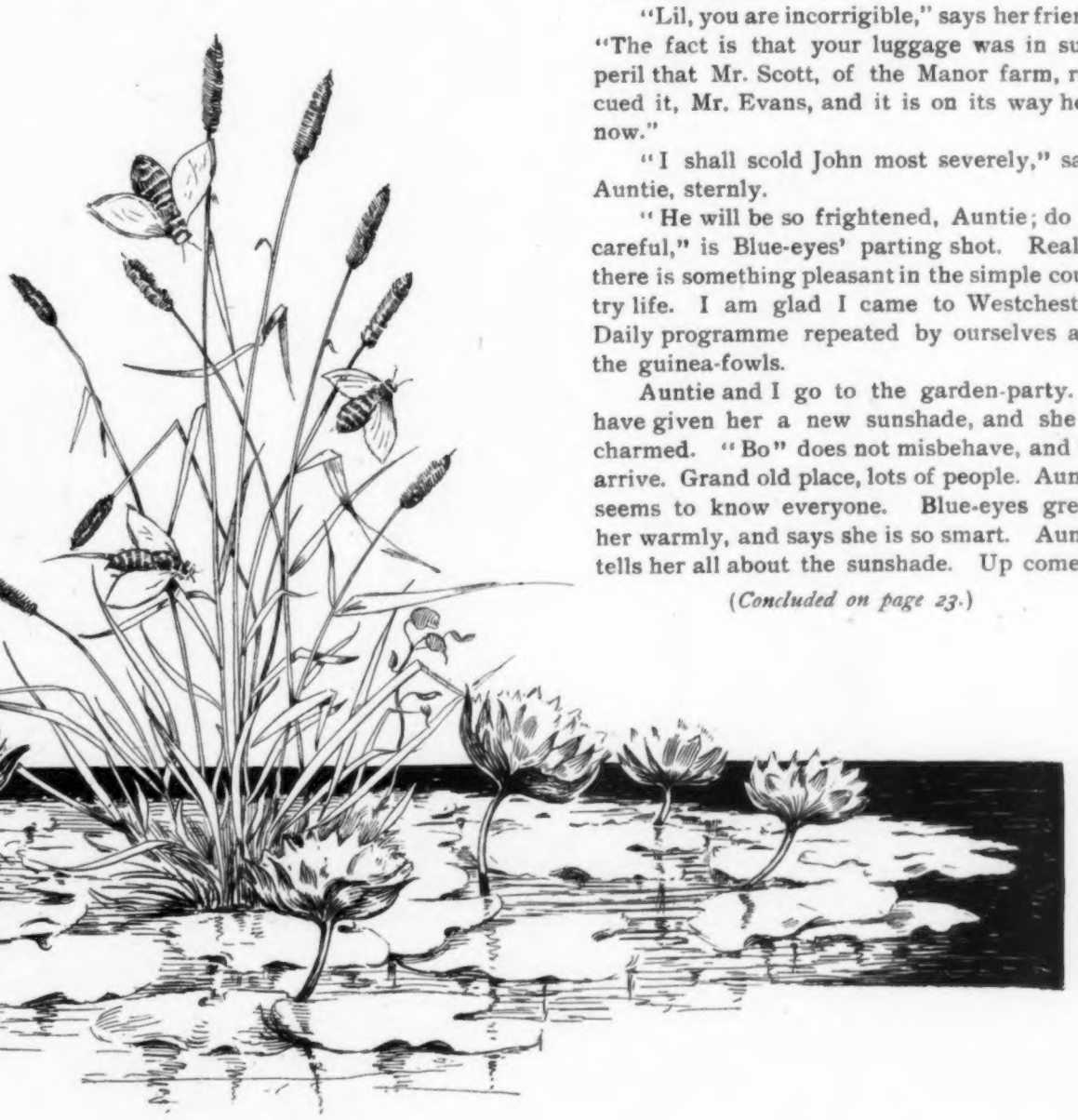
"Lil, you are incorrigible," says her friend. "The fact is that your luggage was in such peril that Mr. Scott, of the Manor farm, rescued it, Mr. Evans, and it is on its way here now."

"I shall scold John most severely," says Auntie, sternly.

"He will be so frightened, Auntie; do be careful," is Blue-eyes' parting shot. Really, there is something pleasant in the simple country life. I am glad I came to Westchester. Daily programme repeated by ourselves and the guinea-fowls.

Auntie and I go to the garden-party. I have given her a new sunshade, and she is charmed. "Bo" does not misbehave, and we arrive. Grand old place, lots of people. Auntie seems to know everyone. Blue-eyes greets her warmly, and says she is so smart. Auntie tells her all about the sunshade. Up comes a

(*Concluded on page 23.*)



LADIES' OUTING SUITS.

(*Described on page 8.*)

LADIES' BATHING SUITS.

(*Described on page 8.*)

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS.

(Described on this page.)

LADIES' OUTING SUITS.

(Illustrated on page 6.)

No. 56. Charming tennis costume of white piqué. Eton jacket with revers and flare collar. Trimmings of red piqué.

The patterns of jacket and skirt cost twenty cents each.

No. 57. Tennis costume of biscuit flannel. Bodice in shirt-waist style; trimming of braid and stitching.

Patterns of waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

No. 58. Khaki cycling costume, free edges, pockets and darts outlined by brown braid.

The patterns of jacket and skirt cost twenty cents each.

LADIES' BATHING SUITS.

(Illustrated on page 7.)

No. 59. Stylish suit of dark blue flannel made with blouse and shallow sailor collar; trimmings of white flannel and braid.

The pattern of this costume costs forty cents.

No. 60. Chic bathing suit of black brilliantine; inset vestpiece, collar and bretelles of red; other trimmings of braid.

The pattern of this costume costs forty cents.

No. 61. Tasteful bathing suit of dark blue brilliantine; blouse with sailor collar and plaited breastpiece; all trimmings of light blue brilliantine.

The pattern of this costume costs forty cents.

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS.

(Illustrated on this page.)

No. 62. Summer wrapper; fulness provided by pleats in front and by gathers in back; epaulettes and collar trimmed with lace, ribbon belt.

The pattern of this gown costs twenty cents.

No. 63. Linen lawn or silk house dress, Watteau back, yoke outlined by ruffles; trimmings of ribbon velvet.

The pattern of this gown costs twenty cents.

No. 64. Charming gown of white lawn, en traine, large sailor collar elbow sleeves. Lace edging and jabot down front.

The pattern of this gown costs twenty cents.

YOUNG LADIES' GOWNS.

(Illustrated on page 9.)

No. 65. Dress for evening wear of satin foulard, Marie Antoinette skirt, panel and vest of silk mull, Van Dyck Bertha, trimmings of shirrings and ruffles.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

No. 66. Simple gown of silk mull; waist and skirt gathered to be very full, lace epaulettes on shoulders, mass of ruffles on skirt, velvet ribbon trimmings.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

No. 67. Charming toilette of pink veiling; plaited tunic ending in ruffle over ruffled underskirt; lace bolero, satin girdle and sleeve trimmings in black.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

LADIES' PROMENADE COSTUMES.

(Illustrated on page 10.)

No. 68. Charming gown, with plaited silk skirt, lace panel in front; waist with combined vest and bolero of lace; ornamentation of silk; corded sleeve-cap, fancy cuff.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

No. 69. Exquisite toilette of pale green veiling; bodice of tucks and lace, inner surplice of dark green satin, outer bretelle effect of the veiling; tucked sleeve and skirt slightly full.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

YOUNG LADIES' GOWNS.

(*Described on page 8.*)

ORGANDIE GOWNS FROM PARIS.

(*Illustrated on page 11.*)

No. 70. Dainty organdie, with waist and skirt arranged in vertical plaits, plaited vest edged with lace, ruffle at lower portion of skirt.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

No. 71. Pretty gown, with full yoke and blouse; Bertha of lace points; skirt plaited half way down and trimmed with insertions.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

LADIES' DRESSY BODICES.

(*Illustrated on page 12.*)

No. 72. Charming lace bodice, with yoke of tucked taffetas extending on shoulder; taffetas vest with lace trimmings; basque portions of lace.

The pattern of this waist costs twenty cents.

No. 73. Fancy waist of lace and ribbon, single revers, with knotted scarf.

The pattern of this waist costs twenty cents.

No. 74. Shirt-waist bodice, with bolero and elbow sleeves of darker material, Paquin sleeve effect; large collar and bow on bosom.

The pattern of this waist costs twenty cents.

INSPIRATIONS FOR DINNER GOWNS.

(*Illustrated on page 13.*)

No. 75. Dinner gown of pale blue panne and point de Venise lace. Lace harness garniture for bodice, which is full beneath; shirred skirt, with lace Van Dyck trimming at lower edge.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

No. 76. Evening gown of embroidered net; yoke and sleeves of lace; underskirt of accordion plaited mousseline de soie.

The patterns of this waist and skirt cost twenty cents each.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

(*Illustrated on page 16.*)

No. 77. Gown of plaid novelty, with plaited waist and skirt and central panel of satin; lace yoke.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 78. Little girl's dress of biscuit veiling, plaited bodice with yoke of lace; skirt with graduated box plaits.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 79. Misses' dress of dainty gingham; bolero over plaited bodice; skirt plaited and ruffled.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 80. Charming gown of check gingham, with white lawn under-bodice, strap bretelles and sash.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

LITTLE GIRLS' COSTUMES.

(*Illustrated on page 17.*)

No. 81. Dress of satin foulard; skirt plaited; bolero bodice, with fancy yoke, tucks and braid trimming.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 82. Pretty dress, with yoke and side closing, slightly full blouse; full skirt, braid trimming.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 83. Dainty gown of check India silk; waist and skirt are finely corded; small plaited yoke extending in a deep ruffle, tight sleeve.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

No. 84. Fancy dress in white lawn. Plain waist, with tucked yoke outlined with Bertha of lawn trimmed with embroidery. Skirt full gathered to band and trimmed with two ruffles of embroidery arranged in points at their upper edge. Sash of surah held by narrow straps; small puff at shoulder for sleeve.

The pattern of this dress costs twenty cents.

LADIES' PROMENADE COSTUMES.

(*Described on page 8.*)

70

Pictorial Review

Organdie Gowns From Paris.

71

(*Described on page 9.*)

DRESSY BODICES.

(*Described on page 9*)

OLD MAIDS I HAVE MET.

OF course, there are old maids and old maids. We are all familiar with the typical spinster, with the scanty hair, thin-lipped mouth, and acrimonious manner, who exists chiefly—Heaven be thanked—in the imagination of the story-writer.

But when you and I think of it, we could most of us pick out many women among our acquaintance who, although they do not share the reflected glory of Dick Brown, Tom Jones, or Harry Robinson, yet have something about them that makes us hesitate in calling them old maids, and I have one of these in my mind's eye at the present moment.

She is old, certainly—at least from the point of view of her niece Nellie, who is just eighteen, but I doubt whether that wilful little beauty will have as buoyant a step, as bright an eye, or be altogether as charming a little woman twenty years hence as her Aunt Mollie is at present.

Of course, she is unselfish. I have never met a really charming woman who wasn't, have you? I sometimes think she must be heartily sick of looking at happiness through other women's eyes. And yet only yesterday I found her sitting in the firelight with Nellie's golden head at her knee, evidently listening to some girlish confidence.

It was, of course, a love affair; no other subject brings that tender look I know so well into Aunt Mollie's eyes. I had just caught the words, "But, Aunt Mollie, he is not really old, and I know I shall never love anyone else." Then I came in, and soon after Colonel Bryant was announced, and then—well, perhaps, it was the girl's painfully vivid blush, or her Aunt Mollie's somewhat nervous manner; anyway, it all flashed across me in a moment. The child was in love with this milddle-aged soldier, or with the halo of romance inseparable from his V. C. and pathetically empty sleeve.

I was sorry—more sorry than the occasion warranted, perhaps—because of something in Aunt Mollie's face as she looked across at the close proximity of the golden head to the soldier's grizzled locks as they bent over a photograph together. Aunt Mollie and I were examining another pose of the same photograph of Nellie herself, in all the freshness of her girlish beauty, when suddenly a tear fell on the photo in my hand. I looked up startled, to find Aunt Mollie smilingly answering some remark from Colonel Bryant, all unconscious of the tear of self-betrayal which I was hastily wiping from the picture in my hand.

* * * * * * *

I wrote this yesterday. Since then something has happened that entirely disqualifies Aunt Mollie from heading my list of old maids. She is going to be married to her old lover, Colonel Bryant. What was the reason of their long estrangement I do not know, nor do I care much, since it has all been made smooth again.

As for Nellie, well, I shall be sorry for her during the next three weeks—not longer! She, at any rate, is not the stuff of which old maids are made.

INSPIRATIONS FOR DINNER GOWNS.

(*Described on page 9.*)

PARIS STYLES IN MILLINERY.

DAINTY HATS FOR LITTLE PEOPLE

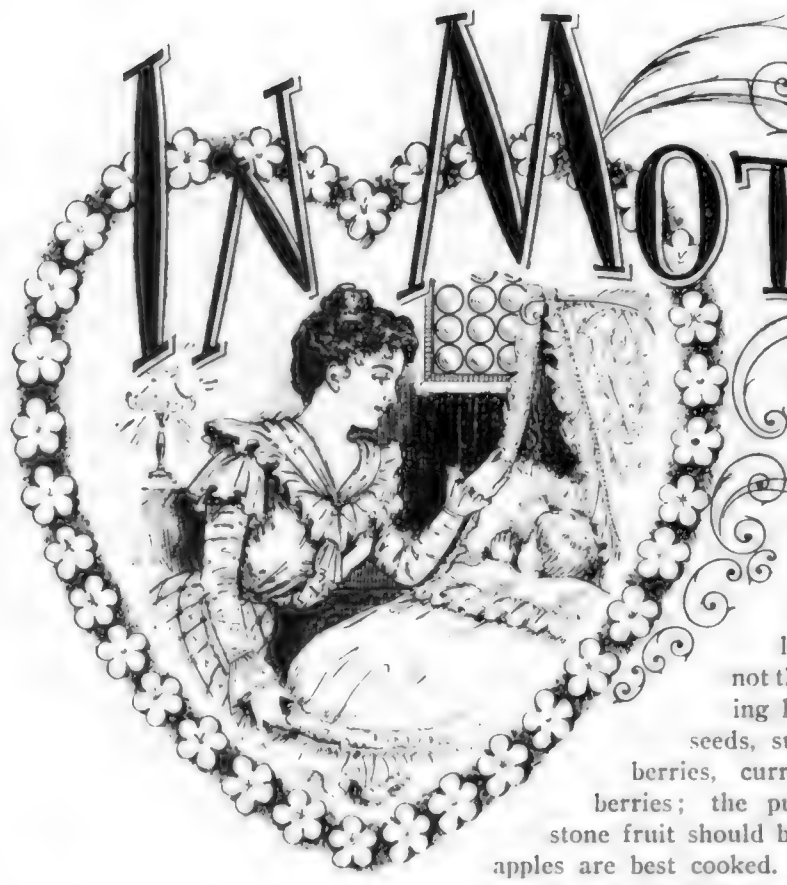
CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

(*Described on page 9.*)

LITTLE GIRLS' COSTUMES.

(*Described on page 9.*)

IN MOTHERLAND



WHILE not attempting to deal at length with the broad subject of the feeding of infants, there are a few points which it is well to keep in mind, and which are of the greatest importance in sickness or convalescence. I need hardly say that no feeding bottle with a tube is admissible. The rubber nipple must be thoroughly cleansed, and if new, should be well soaked before using. Milk must be kept protected from dust, in a cool place, free from smells. "A room warm enough for a bedroom is too warm for a larder." Remember that bands which seem right before a meal may be uncomfortably tight afterward. "Jigging" babies is a frequent cause of seasickness. A baby should never be allowed to lie flat on the back during or soon after a meal.

In administering food it may be necessary to restrain the movements of a "troublesome" baby by wrapping it from head to foot in a blanket, and the nurse should see that there is nothing distracting its attention nor causing discomfort. Sucking may be interfered with by some obstruction in the nose, which obliges the baby to breathe through the mouth, or by soreness in the mouth; there will in such cases be repeated attempts, the infant desisting with a disappointed cry. If the throat is sore, the nurse may notice that the food is taken with a gulp, followed by a cry of pain. An abcess or other swelling at the back of the pharynx is another cause of difficulty.

After infancy, milk in some form should still be the staple food for some years. Young children should not have fried meat, salted or otherwise preserved meat or fish, highly seasoned dishes, new cakes, pastry, pickles, nuts, or anything similar.

Vegetables must be tender and well cooked. Soft fruits are quite allowable, but not those containing hard, angular seeds, such as raspberries, currants, blackberries; the pulp only of stone fruit should be given, and apples are best cooked. No sweets, cakes, etc., should be eaten between meals — they destroy the appetite, and it is impossible for the digestive organs to do their complicated work if they are continually worried by having a fresh task set them before the last one is disposed of.

In ordinary health and in convalescence children are often given too much meat, and most people have a very exaggerated idea of the virtues of "strong beef tea." This may be useful to a certain extent, but it can not replace other kinds of food, and to many children, especially to the thin and nervous, is positively harmful. Some of the beef extracts so much advertised are of little or no value (except in a commercial sense), and merely give the system the trouble of getting rid of them.

Whilst it is very bad policy to encourage "fads" or to yield to mere perversity, it must be allowed that young children have sometimes, toward quite ordinary articles of diet, a perfectly genuine and uncontrollable dislike, which is only made all the stronger, even to actual vomiting, by direct opposition, but wears out in time if left alone. Want of proper training also creates difficulties in illness, and at such times it is better met by diplomacy than by sudden efforts at reform. For instance, some children "cannot take" milk, but will drink "milk and water," or it may be given as custard, chocolate or flavored and stiffened with gelatine. Cream or fat bacon may be given instead of cod-liver oil, and so on.

A child's sleep has much to do with its well-being, and too much attention cannot be paid to every detail concerning it. The face of the infant should not be too much covered; impure air is breathed in and there is danger of suffocation through change of position. Too much weight of bedclothing should be avoided by doubling the blankets at the lower end rather than at the upper, and by using an eider-down quilt, if more warmth be needed.

In bathing a young infant or a weakly child the water should be at a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees F. Great care must be taken to dry thoroughly every crease and fold such as about the ears, neck, armpits, navel and groins; some boracic or zinc powder should be used, and a little absorbent cotton tucked in if necessary. Chafing may also arise from the irritation of discharges or from the diapers being too stiff or having been washed with some coarse soap or much soda, or from a nasty practice of drying them for further use when wet by urine. If there is much soreness, instead of soap, use some very thin oatmeal water—a tablespoonful of oatmeal to a pint of boiling soft water, strain and allow to cool—and apply zinc or boracic ointment.

After feeding, especially weakly babies, the mouth should be cleansed with soft rags, not used twice unless boiled. Older children should have the teeth brushed and rinse the mouth the last thing at night and at least once during the day. Any "running" or discharge should be taken up by soft rag or absorbent wool and burnt at once—on no account use a sponge.

Especial care should be taken in case of discharges from the eyes, which are apt to be very contagious. Lotions should never be used direct from the bottle, but enough for one application poured into a saucer, or other vessel, which must afterward be treated by disinfectant or by boiling.

CARE OF THE BABY.

We should like to call attention to a nursing-bottle advertisement which concludes with the words:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap.

"If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."

INVESTIGATIVE.

"Miss Alice, are you rich?"

"Why, little Tom?"

"'Cause, Uncle Tom goes with you all th' time, an' I heard him say he wuz so lazy that he'd have to marry a rich girl."

RESENTED AT ONCE.

"I would die for my country!" he exclaimed, dramatically.

"Well," she replied, quietly, "I've no doubt your country would appreciate it."

Then he got mad.

REMOVAL

Mr. I. Kleinberger, the well-known ladies' tailor, has removed from No. 1383 Broadway to No. 66 West 36th street. He has very handsome quarters, with large, light fitting rooms, and every convenience for his customers. His season has lasted very long, and proves the wisdom of his change of quarters.

Bicycle Suits Riding Habits
LOUIS BOBRICK
Formerly with A. McNally, IMPORTER
LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER
Furrier A Specialty
624 Madison Avenue, New York.

Sachets de Toilette, OF DR. DYS, PARIS.
Unrivalled for the Complexion. Beautifying, Harmless.
SOLD ONLY BY V. DARSY,
129 East 26th St., NEW YORK

130 Years Old Violin For Sale.
I will sell my violin 130 years old for $4,800.00. Seems to be made for a lady. Those desiring to buy write before Aug, 3 to Mrs. Anton Kadlecek
Hay Springs, Neb.

Shopping By Mail Specially organized department for filling orders sent by mail from any part of the country. Superior facilities for conducting that branch of the Dry Goods business. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Dry Goods delivered by mail or express.
Samples and Information Free
In connection with our mail order department we have added a complete line of Dressmakers' Supplies; also a full line of **Trimming, Laces, Novelties, Etc.** All-silk Double faced Surah Belting, 10 yards piece, $1.10 a piece. Name and address stamped free of charge.
SARAH MARKS, St. James Building, B'way and 26th Street, N. Y. City

Agents Wanted,
All over the United States to sell an article all
Snuff Dippers
Must and will have. Send for Circulars and terms. Address,
W. H. CRISP,
Manufacturer,
Almond, - - N. C.

Serviettes
are Prized by Ladies
as most indispensable requisites of their wardrobe. Our Sanitary A & M Serviette is superior to any ever before made, being cased in the softest of woven gauz its treatment in medicating makes it more absorbent than any other; is moisture proof on lower side; and its comforting, sanitary and healthful properties make it appeal to every well-bred woman. It is a necessity to those who travel.
Best dry goods and drug stores keep it.
If any lady will send 50c, we will send one dozen, prepaid, or will send on receipt of 6c, to pay postage two samples free if this paper is mentioned.
J. N. GARDNER & CO.
43 Leonard Street, New York.

Conducted by FELISE.

WE give this month the model of a skirt which is entirely new, and at the same time suitable for remodelling. As centimetres are much more accurate than inches we have used both centimetres and inches in giving our measurements.

Our model has the effect of a plaited skirt; it is made with a circular flounce, which is in one piece with the tablier.

The measures necessary to take for this skirt are the following:

1st. The length in front from the belt to the floor;

2d. The length at the side, over the hips, from the belt to the floor;

3d. The length desired in the back, from the belt to the lower edge of the flounce;

4th. The waist measure.

Take all these measurements by centimetres.

Fig. 1. In drafting your pattern draw a line AB measuring one centimetre (⅜ in.) more than the centre front length. From the point A measure one centimetre (⅜ in.) and place the point C. To the left of A measure 6 centimetres (2⅜ in.), and place a point lettered D; join the points C and D by a slightly curved line.

From the point A measure the length of the front less the depth of

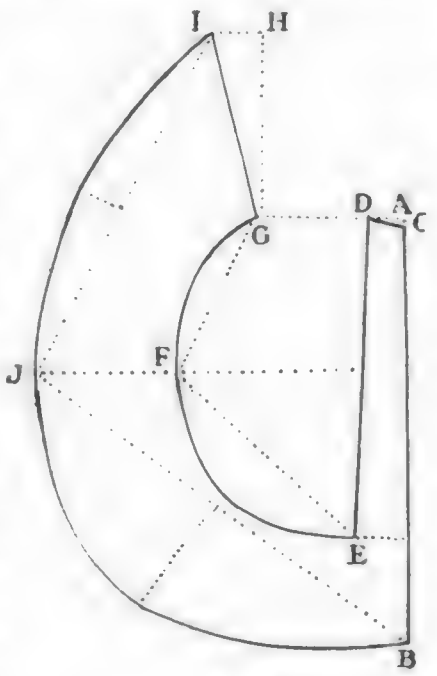


Fig. 1.

the flounce, which should be about 30 centimetres (11⅞ in.) ; place a point at this spot. To the left of this spot measure 16 centimetres (6⅜ in.) in width, and mark the point by the letter E; join the points D and E by an oblique line.

For the upper edge of the flounce. From a point half way on the line DE measure 30 centimetres (11⅞ in.) to the left and designate the point thus obtained F; join the points EF by an oblique line, then by a curved line, which at its greatest distance from the line EF is 9 centimetres (3⅝ in.) from that line and diagonally below it.

Measure 23 centimetres (9⅛ in.) to the left of the point D and mark the point G; join the points F and G by an oblique line and also by a curve, which at its greatest distance from the line FG is 5 centimetres (2 in.) to the left.

From the point G draw a line 40 centimetres (15⅞ in.) long to the point H.

For the lower edge of the flounce (Fig. 1), measure 14 centimetres (5⅝ in.) to the left of the point H and mark the point thus obtained I. Join the points I and G by an oblique line. Measure 25 centimetres (9⅞ in.) to the left of the point F and there place the letter J. Join the points I and J by an oblique line and also by a curve which half way of its length is 20 centimetres (7⅞ in.) from the oblique line to the left of it.

For the small gores at the side (Fig. 2). To cut the small gores at the sides first deduct half the width of the front panel from half the waist measure and 4 centimetres (1⅝ in.) more for the plait down the centre back. What remains should be divided into seven even parts. The curved line EFG (Fig. 1) should also be measured and divided into seven equal parts, so as to have an even division of material at the top and bottom of the plaited side portion.

To cut the first gore (Fig. 2). Draw a vertical line AB of the same length as the line DE in Fig. 1, adding 1 centimetre (⅜ in.); 1 centimetre (⅜ in.) below the point A mark the point C.

For the upper edge of the first gore (Fig. 2). From the point A measure the seventh part mentioned above as the width of the gore and mark the point D. Join the points CD by a slightly curved line.

For the lower edge of the first gore (Fig. 2). From the point B measure to the left the seventh part of the curved line EFG of Fig. 1, as explained above and mark the point E; join the points E and B by a slightly curved line.

For the side seam of the first gore. Joint the points DE by an oblique line.

All the small gores will be cut in the same manner.

For the centre back plait (Fig. 3). Draw a line AB the length desired for the centre back of the skirt. To the right of the point A measure 4 centimetres (⅜ in.) and mark the

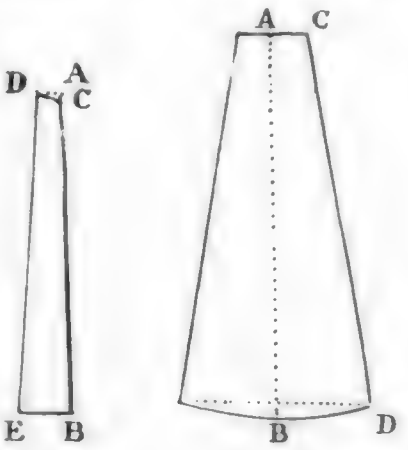


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

point C; join the points AC by an oblique line.

To the right of the point B measure 25 centimetres (9⅞ in.) and 3 centimetres (1¼ in.) above the line of the point B mark the point D. Join the points BD by a slightly curved line.

Side seams (Fig. 3). Join the points CD by an oblique line and join it to the line DE of Fig. 2.

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Fur a Specialty
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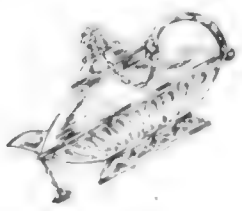
New York . .

OF all the uses of the hair the most important to a woman is its power as a beautifier. It has, however, three other functions to perform. It is a preserver of heat and electricity, it is a protective agent, it is an organ of touch. Leaving these last three points out of the question and referring only to the first some accurate knowledge of the construction of the hair is necessary to an intelligent treatment of it in health and disease

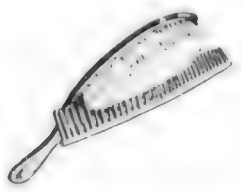


The outer covering of the skull is the scalp, and this is composed of the skin, which has two distinct layers, a superficial fascia and a muscular layer. The outer skin or epidermis contains no blood vessels, and is merely a protection for the real skin; this latter is highly sensitive, provided with blood vessels and nerves, and is joined to the underlying muscular structure by what is called the superficial fascia.

The hair itself is composed of several distinct parts, a root, a shaft and a point, these parts need no further description. Far down in the scalp is a tiny tubular depression, and in this rests the root of the hair. This depression is called the hair follicle, and at its base is a little mound filled with nerves and blood vessels. Each hair has two or more feeders, which supply an oily secretion to the hair follicle. This is absorbed by the hair, which is thus made soft and pliant.

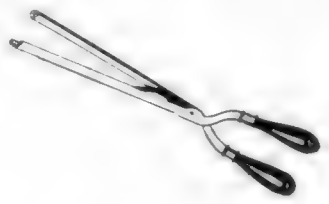
At the bottom of the follicle is a little mound which is called the papilla. This has much to do with the growth of the hair, holding it in place, supplying the coloring matter and also containing the blood vessels by which the hair is nourished.

Any disease which interferes with this blood supply naturally decolorizes and destroys the hair. When a hair is pulled out in any manner a new hair begins at once to form in the follicle and appears above the scalp at the end of six weeks or two months. Every healthy hair lives from two to four years, but as the new hair is formed before the old one drops out the loss is not noticed When for any reason the hair or scalp is unhealthy the new hair is smaller than the follicle and falls out, and each successive hair is weaker than its predecessor, till baldness ensues.



The commonest of all scalp diseases and the one which causes more grayness and baldness than any other is dandruff. This is in two forms: First, greasy dandruff (Seborrhœa Sicca), and, second, dry dandruff (Pityriasis Simplex). Avoid these two evils, and under ordinary conditions the scalp will be healthy and the hair abundant. There are many other scalp diseases, such as eczema of various forms, etc., etc., but of these we will not speak, as they belong more properly to the province of the regular physician.

In greasy dandruff too much fatty food is supplied to the hair. The result is that it is not absorbed, and is discharged through the pores of the scalp. It sometimes forms flakes which, when rubbed between the fingers, give an oily feeling or it forms a greasy crust which may readily be scraped up by the finger-nail or the comb.



As a rule, the scalp which suffers from this form of dandruff is of a dull hue. sometimes showing a slight redness. The trouble is usually most severe near the crown of the head, and eventually becomes chronic and causes baldness.

Dry baldness is a scaling off of the outer skin. The scales are very light, and are readily blown about; one often sees them on the collar or shoulders of the person troubled. This form of dandruff is generally accompanied by severe itching.

In the early stages of either of these forms, dandruff yields easily to intelligent treatment, but where such treatment has been delayed it is a matter of many months before the hair becomes healthy again, and the trouble is apt to return, so that constant vigilance is necessary. The first thing to do is to use a thoroughly cleansing soap, one that is also a germicide is best, and for this reason we recommend bichloride of mercury soap. It is not cheap, but is about the only one which is effectual. At the same time it is advisable to find some cream or salve which will penetrate into the scalp, dissolving the secretions which prevent the cleansing soap penetrating to the follicle. Beside this a good tonic is necessary, and this ought not to be the same for all scalps. It should be prescribed by a physician to suit each individual case, but there are many simple remedies which may be selected and which, in a large number of cases, will be all that is necessary.

As a rule, when the hair begins to fall out very little can be done. Sometimes, it is true, tonics will cause the hair to grow in again, but this is when they are applied early; as a rule, the most that can be done is to check the loss. All tonics of any value are compounds containing tincture of cantharides in combination with other more or less useful ingredients. But cantharides is the mainstay of them all. With hair tonics it should be borne in mind that only in exceptional cases can a new growth of hair be produced and if the loss be checked to a noticeable extent the action of the tonic should be regarded as successful.

GLADYS GREY.

People and Events

LORD AND LADY ALGY closed the season at the Empire Theatre. The play has been deservedly popular, and Mr. William Faversham and Miss Jessie Milward made hits in the title rôles. We reproduce two of the most striking scenes of the play; the first shows Lord Algy trying to persuade silly little Mrs. Tudway (Miss Blanche Burton) that not only will his brother Lord Quarmby bore her, but that most assuredly she will bore him. This episode occurs after the famous costume ball during which—our second illustration—Lady Algy overhears Lord Quarmby persuading Mrs. Tudway to elope with him the next night. Lady Algy, who, though temporarily separated from her husband, adores him and is a right good sort, succeeds in preventing the elopement. One of the best characters in the play is the stolid little jockey, Mawley, impersonated by Mr. Joseph Wheelock. His performance was simply inimitable. The portrait of Mr. Faversham shows him in Brother Officers.

MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE, who is also a member of one of Mr. Charles Frohman's companies, is in Paris doing the Exposition. She is accompanied by by her long-time admirer, Mr. Elliott Gregory, a cousin of Mrs. Parker Deacon. It is supposed that Miss De Wolfe, who always dresses well, is getting some stunning new gowns for the coming theatrical season.

LOIE FULLER has been honored by having a theatre erected in her name at the Paris Exposition. In a museum attached are statues and paintings of her by the most famous sculptors and painters of France. In Paris Miss Fuller is looked upon as an artist, and the most famous painters and sculptors flock to the theatre to study her performances, vieing with each other for the honor of representing her in marble or on canvas. Among the statues are a bust of her by Rodin, three statues of her by Gérome, three by Riviere, three by Pierre Roche and one by Sabbatti. There are paintings of her by Besnard, Maurin, Toulouse, Lautrec, Rochegrosse and Louise Abbema. All these are exhibited in order to show the different effects of light upon them. These names are a sufficient indication of the kind of admiration accorded her.

La Loie has always felt sorry that she is not as highly valued in her native land, and rejoices that the Exposition will give her an opportunity of demonstrating her talent to Americans.

MISS MAUDE ADAMS is in Paris getting her costumes for "L'Aiglon," which she will produce here next season. She indignantly denies the report that she is studying the part with Madame Bernhardt. Instead she is in such fear of too closely copying Madame Bernhardt, who really can act a bit, that she will see the great artist only three times, after which she retires to a German village to rehearse all summer. Her performance will certainly be interesting, as Miss Adams has talent, but better than Bernhardt's—we are permitted to wonder.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER is to abandon "Zaza" for Ibsen's drama "When the Dead Awake." The play is considered Ibsen's most dramatic work, and many managers have been trying to secure the American rights of the piece. It was offered to Mr. Belasco by its owners on condition that Mrs. Carter should have the leading part, a compliment that would turn the heads of lesser talents. Special costumes and scenery are to be procured abroad, and no expense will be spared to make the production a success.

THE Actor's Order of Friendship has determined to erect in New York a home for aged and infirm actors. Such an institution is very much needed, and actors and managers are contributing generously to the fund. Mr. Alf. Hayman subscribed $10,000 contingent on $50,000 being raised and half that sum was contributed by about thirty actors and managers. The balance was speedily subscribed, the Professional Woman's League sending $1,000.

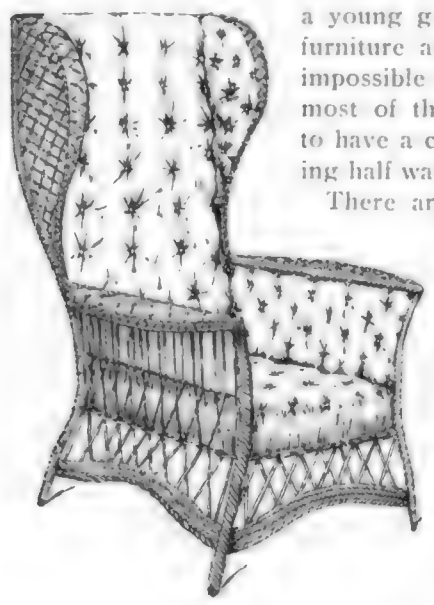
LOIE FULLER, Rosa Relda, Mrs. Parker Deacon and Mrs. Charles Simms recently sought out the forgotten grave of Ada Isaacs Menken, an American actress who achieved fame in both Europe and America, and decorated it with flowers. She had been honored by the friendship of the elder Dumas, and was known by reputation only to the women who decorated her last resting place.

IT is rumored that the Queen will revive the Barrymore peerage in favor of the Right Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry. The present Mrs. Smith-Barry is an American by birth, having been a daughter of General Wadsworth, who was governor of Washington during the Civil War. She married Mr. Arthur Post, and after his demise became Mrs. Smith-Barry. Her sisters, Mrs. Adair and Mrs. Rodgers were both prominent in connection with the hospital ship Maine.

BARON ADOLPHE ROTHSCHILD, who died recently, left to charity a sum amounting to more than $5,000,000. He selected those organizations which relieve suffering without distinction of creed or race. He bequeathed his superb art collection and $60,000 to the Louvre.

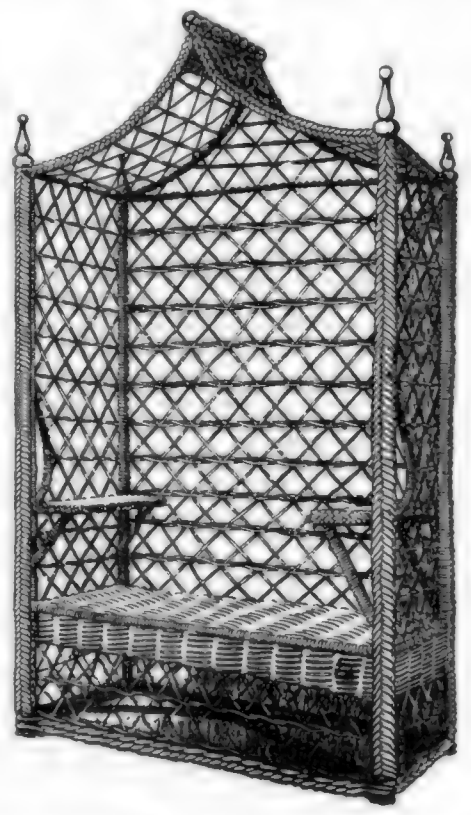
THE HOUSEWIFE

THE decorating of the summer home is by no means a difficult problem. Nowadays there is furniture which seems intended expressly for this purpose, and the best of this is the rattan. It is made with the utmost care, so as to be smooth and free from sharp ends and edges, and is so braced as to be well nigh indestructible. Another of its advantages is that it can be kept thoroughly healthy by frequent washings with antiseptic solutions or by applications of plain soap and water. Again, it may be in the daintiest of colorings, as it takes enamel paint perfectly. It can be made to harmonize with any wall paper, and the pretty cretonnes which are now on sale everywhere seem made especially for the purpose of upholstering it. For a young girl's bedroom, even in the city, such furniture as this is charming, and it would be impossible to find anything more dainty. With most of the chairs and settees it is customary to have a cushion for the seat and another coming half way down the back.



There are many novelties in rattan furniture which are as yet unknown to the general public. All articles for the bedroom are to be had in it, even the dressing table, which is so important a part of the bedroom furniture. The draught proof chair is one of the prettiest for lounging gracefully. This is shown in one of our pictures, and the little winglike projections near the top keep all stray breezes from sensitive throats. At the same time the chair makes a charming background for a pretty head, whether golden haired or gray.

Both settees and chairs are to be had with compartments on each side for holding magazines and papers, which, when closed, seem to be merely the arms of the chair. The golf chair is also a good invention. On one end, sometimes on both, are round receptacles for the golf clubs. The long chairs, with broad arms for holding pipe tray, and with a pocket for a glass of some cooling beverage, are not new, but many minor changes have been made in them. They are now extremely ornamental. Pretty tables of various kinds are to be had; one of the newest of these we illustrate. It is colored green and écru and looks like braided grass. There are numbers of other articles, including cribs, tête-à-tête chairs, posing chairs and arbors for the corners of porches, and for tents on garden party and picnic occasions. We show a picture of one of these.



When to this pretty furniture we add hangings of printed denim or cretonne, with dotted muslin beneath, perhaps, and a few colored prints for the walls, we have a very lovely cottage.

It often happens that the housewife is at a loss to restore the polish on her furniture, especially when it has been exposed to damp air. Although against our principles to recommend proprietary articles we make an exception in this case and advise a thick lather of Ivory Soap. Rub this over the entire surface, even of a piano, and then wipe it off with a clean flannel or chamois skin; the latter is to be preferred. After this a liberal application of "elbow grease" will be all that is needed to give a fine gloss to the surface. It is no longer the thing to have furniture varnished; simply oil and rub the wood, and the best and most desirable kind of a gloss will result. Occasionally gold and silver articles become very much tarnished from contact with rubber. Cover the article with a paste of precipitated chalk, first sifted through two thicknesses of muslin; let it stand for some time and rub off with chamois.

MILDRED MOORE.

NOVELTIES IN RATTAN.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

ORIENTAL SECTION

(This scene took place on the opening day when the Gentle Poet led his Muse through the mazes of scaffolding and mud.)

The Gentle Poet.—First of all I wish to show you the portion of the Exposition whose exoticism penetrates to the depths of my soul. (He lifts a lock of hair that had strayed down upon his forehead.) Here in the midst of their accustomed surroundings you will see the people of the Orient who personify the limitless horizons and boundless deserts of the East. (He knocks against a huge box which stands for no apparent reason in the middle of the aisle.)

The Muse.—Look where you are going. You have stepped in two puddles of water already.

The G. P. (transported)—What matters a puddle of water with the beauties of the Orient before my eyes. (A workman on a scaffolding far above drops a bag of plaster on him.)

The Muse.—Now you are clean!

The G. P.—It is the simoom! Thanks to thee, Mahomet! Allah be blessed!

The Muse.—Allah! He would have done better to put an end to this Exposition. (She determines to be disagreeable for the remainder of the walk.)

The G. P. (admiring the buildings)—See those white mosques, admire those minarets; are they not waifs from the land of dreams?

The Muse.—Very little for me, please. (She seeks a chair.) I want to rest a bit.

The G. P. (watching an Arab unpacking gum Arabic)—How natural is that Arab! How plainly one sees that our ways and our language have not yet destroyed his character!

The Arab (with a strong Alsatian accent).—If you keep on staring at me I'll break your face. . . .

The Muse (slightly sarcastic).—Your Bedouin sems to have been born at Mulhouse.

The G. P. (deeply pained).—Come over to the East Indian section. . . . There, at least, we will find pure souls, untainted by outer contact. (He approaches a column which an Annamite is painting.) See! How well the image of Vishnu and Brahma is reflected in the yellow face of this race. You can speak to him without distracting his thoughts from visions of great walls and old pagodas. . . .

The Annamite—(with the accent of Montmartre)—Old pagodas! I who for ten years have done nothing but paint boats at la Chapelle! Alas!

The Muse (more and more facetious).—Won't you send me a box of Annamites? They might be useful as—hat pins.

The G. P. (coming down from the clouds).—Must I then plunge into the depths of darkest Africa to find at last a soul untainted by foreign touch?

The Muse.—You had much better offer me a Bock.

The G. P. (approaching the exposition from the Congo Free State.)—Not before seeing a primitive man. (He sees a nice black negro asleep before the pavillion.) At last! Here is the man whose extraordinary language has never been translated. . . .

The Negro (strong Belgian accent).—This is the time you get left. . . . You——!

The G. P. (disillusioned)—Let us fly from these perfidious haunts. Come, adored Muse, let us leave this place where not one individual preserves his national character.

They pass a policeman on guard at the exit.

The G. P. (to the officer)—Show me the way to the land of calm and rest.

The Officer (Arab accent).—Boum! Boum! Monsiou! Sidi machache bono!

The G. P.—O disillusion of disillusion! Only one native at the Oriental exposition! And he a French policeman!

The Officer (in good Parisian).—Yes, but I served five years with the zouaves in Africa.

Subscribers for *The Pictorial Review* will find the magazine represented at the Paris Exposition. They are invited to visit the booth and profit by any service which those in charge of it can render.

ONE SUMMER.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

drag full of men, who crowd round Blue Eyes—conceited asses! Garden-parties are a mistake. How a nice girl can stand those fellows! Somehow, she banishes them, and I escort her to tea. Really it's a charming place, and all so well done, too. Lots of chairs in nice corners. We take two, and talk. It's one of my best days. I am gay, amusing, for she laughs. Then we change to another vein. She is very sympathetic and —— "Ned, dear," says an anxious voice, "I am afraid we must be moving. 'Bo' is a little unreliable, and cook's temper, you know." Dear old auntie, one could not be nasty to her, but on my way to find the trap I give vent to my feelings.

Daily programme repeated for a week. Variations of meeting about Parish Pump.

No sign of Blue Eyes. I'll go yachting with Jack and Willie. She might come and see the old people. They are as proud of her as if she were their niece. It's selfish to forget them—for a crowd of young men.

We are at the watering stage of the programme, and I am hot and untidy, when, with a flight like a swallow's, something white skims over the lawn, Auntie is hugged and kissed, and Blue Eyes dances round her, saying, "Please take me in. I'm a poor lost child. My heartless relatives went off for a nasty, stupid, stiff visit, and I begged off, and said I knew you'd have me. It's all right, auntie. I've told cook, and she's quite pleased." Good, valuable old servant, that cook. Must tip her well. Ten days later. Programme has been repeated with important variations. Cannot understand how fellows care for bachelor outings, roughing it in cottages and small yachts, with no nice girls to talk to. Girls did I say? there is only one girl for me. "Can she? Will she? Does she?" And Blue Eyes whispers, "Yes." After an interval, I murmur a query as to "when she first thought that?" "The Gladstone collar was irresistible," says my saucy sweetheart. "No, I think it was the pig incident. No, Ned, truly, now, you seemed so nice to auntie I thought you would be nice to me." Another interval. "I am afraid you will miss lots of things, darling. I am not rich. No tandems," I say, sadly. "Oh, we'll borrow, 'Bo-Peep' in the season," laughs Blue Eyes, "and drive her in the Park." But I feel anxious, and go to Uncle, who has had a spell of business in the arm-chair.

"Eh, Ned? What, my dear boy? What, not really?" and he wrings my hand nearly off. I name my scruples, and ask advice. "Eh? Then you don't know, really, eh? Why, my dear boy, little Lil has a quarter million all of her own, and Ann and I have no children, you know, so it will all go right. Come along, and let's tell Auntie." I am glad that I was not fool enough to go with Jack and Will.

Even the most economical woman likes a little waist.

Mabel—George, dear, have you any expensive tastes?

George (pensively)—Well, you know I'm very fond of you.

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Jennie F.—These gray hairs are most certainly not the result of age. I think that the scalp is not in such a healthy state as it should be, and that this may be the reason of their appearing. As so very often a tonic taken internally will benefit the hair when it is in this state, you should lose no time in asking your doctor to prescribe one for you. You must not wash your hair too frequently—once a month will do quite well; then use hot water and tar soap. Meanwhile, to keep the scalp itself clean, and to prevent its getting so greasy, wash it over once or twice a week with the following lotion: Borax, 1 ounce; rosemary, 1 ounce; bay rum, 2 ounces; water, 3 ounces. This, you will bear in mind, is only for the scalp—not for the hair. It will be better to part the hair, and then rub the lotion on the skin with a sponge or flannel.

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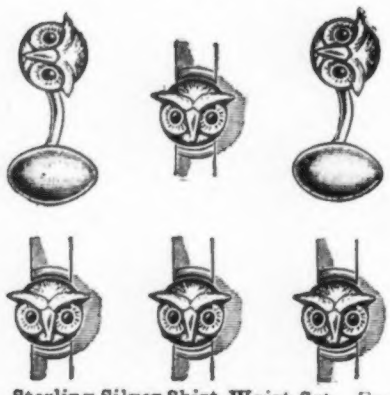

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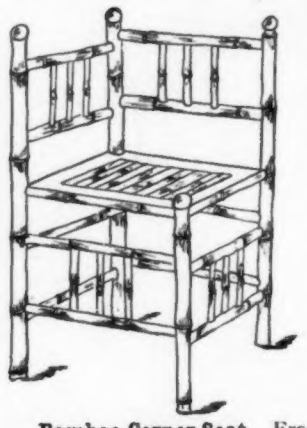

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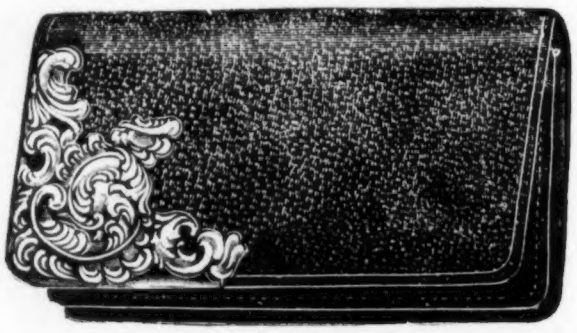

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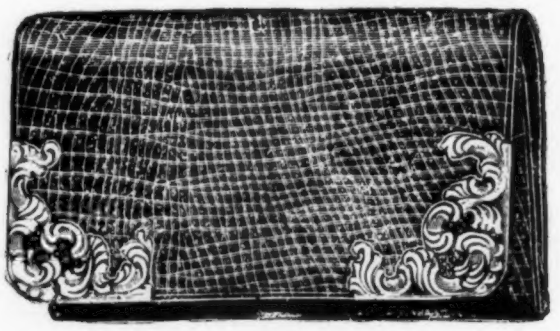

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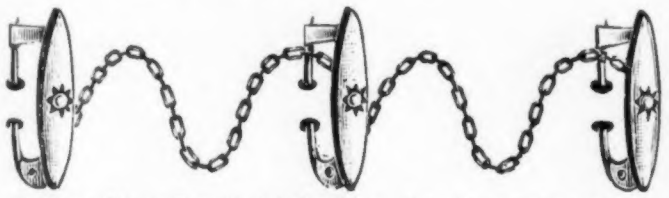

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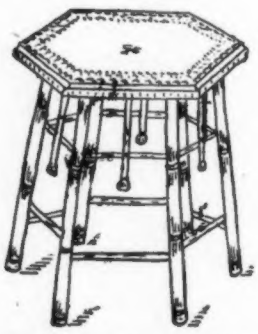

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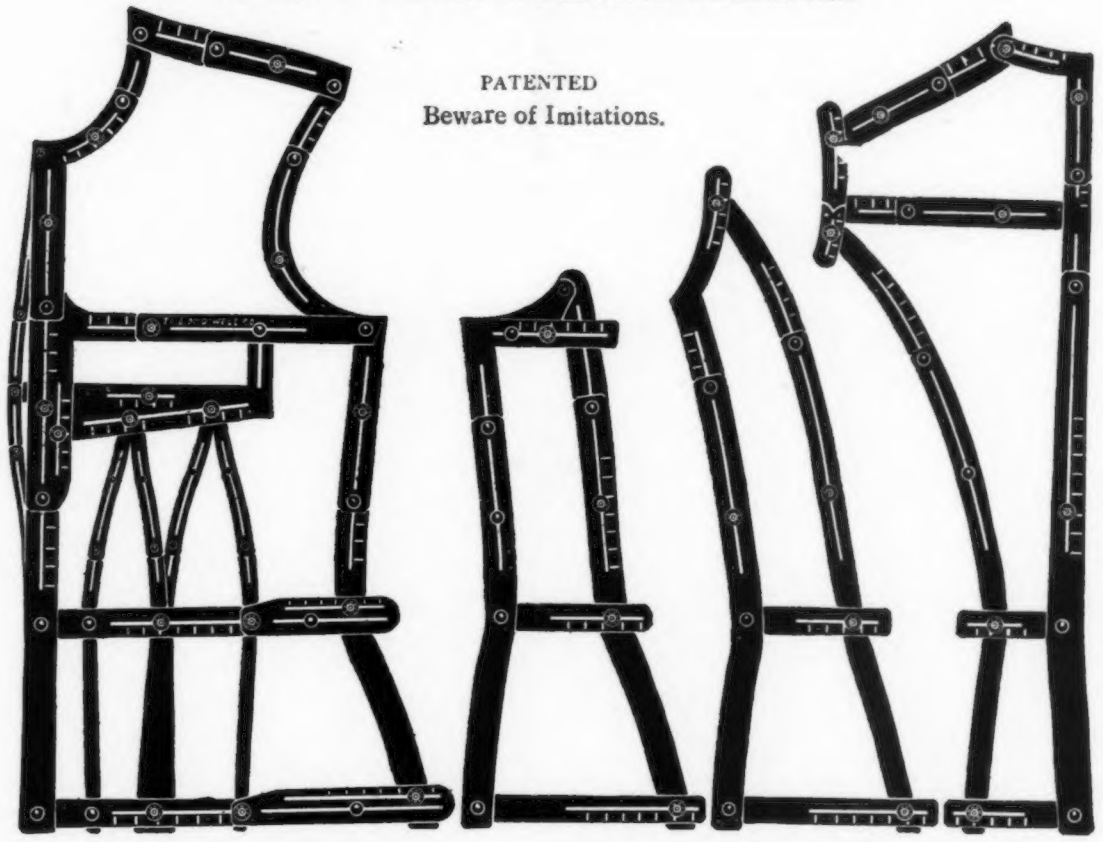

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